

ATTACHMENT A**CLAIMS:**

Claims 1- 43 (canceled)

44. (new) A method for determining whether a factor is a modulator of the transmission of immunity to one or more antigens from a female mammal to newborn mammals by consumption of milk from the female, the method comprising:

- (a) immunizing a first female mammal against the one or more antigens.
- (b) exposing the first female mammal to the factor;
- (c) causing the first female mammal to lactate;
- (d) allowing a first group of one or more newborn mammals to consume milk obtained from the first lactating female;
- (e) inoculating the first group of newborns with the one or more antigens; and
- (f) comparing a level of immunity to the one or more antigens in the first group of newborns with a level of immunity to the one or more antigens in a second group of newborns that consumed milk from a second lactating female that was immunized against the one or more antigens but not exposed to the factor, a difference between the level of immunity to the one or more antigens in the first group of newborns and the level of immunity to the one or more antigens in the second group of newborns

(g) being indicative that the factor is a modulator of the transmission of immunity to the one or more antigens from a female mammal to newborn mammals by consumption of milk from the female.

45. (new) The method of Claim 44 wherein the one or more antigens causes a disease.

46. (new) The method of Claim 45 wherein the disease is cancer.

47. (new) The method of Claim 46, wherein the cancer is non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

48. (new) The method of Claim 44 wherein immunizing the first female mammal against the one or more antigens involves inoculating the first female with T-25-Adh cells.

49. (new) The method of Claim 48, wherein comparing a level of immunity to the one or more antigens in the first group of newborns with a level of immunity to the one or more antigens in a second group of newborns is performed during or after termination of consumption of the milk obtained from the first or second lactating female.

50. (new) The method of Claim 44, wherein the factor is selected from the group comprising:

- (a) an environmental factor;
- (b) a chemical compound or a mixture of chemical compounds;
- (c) a biological macromolecule;
- (d) air pollutants
- (e) direct or indirect cigarette smoke or smoke extracts;
- (f) extreme oxygen pressures;
- (g) ultraviolet or radioactive irradiation;
- (h) radiation produced by cellular phones or communication antennas;

- (i) a drug or pharmaceutical;
- (j) an agricultural agent;
- (k) an insecticides or pesticide
- (l) a toxin;
- (m) lead
- (n) an agent of chemical warfare;
- (o) a food additives;
- (p) a nutritional factor
- (q) a vitamin or dietary mineral;
- (r) a psychological factor
- (s) a stress causing or relaxing factor.

51. (new) The method of Claim 49, wherein comparing a level of immunity to the one or more antigens in the first group of newborns with a level of immunity to the one or more antigens in a second group of newborns involves inoculation the first and second group of newborns with a tumorigenic cell line.

52. (new) The method of Claim 51, wherein said tumorigenic cell line comprises Rev-2-T-6 cells.

53. (new) A method for determining whether a factor is a modulator of the transmission of immunity to non-Hodgkin's lymphoma from a from a female Balb/C mouse to newborn mammals by consumption of milk from the female Balb/C mouse, the method comprising:

- (a) inoculating a first female mouse with T-25-Adh cells so as to immunize the first female mouse to the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma;
- (b) exposing the first female mouse to the factor;
- (c) causing the first female mouse to lactate;
- (d) allowing a first group of one or more newborn Balb/C mice to consume milk obtained from the first lactating mouse;

(e) inoculating the first group of newborn mice with a tumorigenic Rev-2-T-6 cell line which is capable of infiltrating into the eye, the central nervous system (CNS) of the first group of newborn, or to develop to systemic lymphoma; and

(f) comparing a level of immunity to the in the first group of newborns with a level of immunity to the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in a second group of newborns that consumed milk from a second lactating female Balb/C mouse that was immunized against the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma but not exposed to the factor, a difference between the level of immunity to the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in the first group of newborns and the level of immunity to the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in the second group of newborns being indicative that the factor is a modulator of the transmission of immunity to the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma from a female Balb/C mouse to newborn Balb/C mice by consumption of milk from the female.

54. (new) The method of Claim 53, wherein said factor is selected from the group comprising:

- (a) an environmental factor;
- (b) a chemical compound or a mixture of chemical compounds;
- (c) a biological macromolecule;
- (d) air pollutants
- (e) direct or indirect cigarette smoke or smoke extracts;
- (f) extreme oxygen pressures;
- (g) ultraviolet or radioactive irradiation;
- (h) radiation produced by cellular phones or communication antennas;
- (i) a drug or pharmaceutical;
- (j) an agricultural agent;
- (k) an insecticides or pesticide

- (l) a toxin;
- (m) lead
- (n) an agent of chemical warfare;
- (o) a food additives;
- (p) a nutritional factor
- (q) a vitamin or dietary mineral;
- (r) a psychological factor
- (s) a stress causing or relaxing factor.